

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## Wisconsin "Tops" Soviet Union in Cheese Production

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

## HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 29, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, during these days when the Soviet Union is experiencing growing pains, in the economic, military, scientific, and other fields, we receive repeated reports of bragging about their program.

Among these claims, for example, is that they have made a 500 percent increase in production over pre-World War years of a product for which my home State is famous, that is, cheese.

At this time I want to set the record straight.

Now, it may well be true that they have increased cheese production 500 percent. However, the real facts in cheese production illustrate that my home State of Wisconsin—with only about 2 percent of the population of the Soviet Union, far out-produces the Soviet Union in cheese.

In 1958 the Badger State output amounted to 280,000 metric tons of cheese; by comparison, the production of the Soviet Union totalled only about 150,000 metric tons, approximately 23 percent of the cheese production in the United States.

For a further comparison of cheese production—in which Wisconsin "tops" the Soviet Union—I ask unanimous consent to have the text of a release issued today printed in the *Record*.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

WILEY HAILS WISCONSIN CHEESE OUTPUT AS SYMBOL OF FREE ENTERPRISE TRIUMPH OVER COMMUNISM; WISCONSIN WITH POPULATION OF 3.8 MILLION PRODUCES ALMOST TWICE AS MUCH CHEESE AS SOVIET UNION, POPULATION 208 MILLION

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican, of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today hailed Wisconsin's record of out-producing Russia in cheese as a symbol of triumph of free enterprise over communism.

"Currently, the Communist leaders brag about the stepped up production of consumer goods under their system. The Soviets are advertising the fact that their cheese production is up 500 percent since the pre-World War years. The fact is, however, that the State of Wisconsin, alone, now produces almost twice as much cheese as the whole Soviet Union. In 1958, the Badger State output amounted to 280,000 metric tons of cheese; by comparison, the production of the Soviet Union totalled only about 150,000 metric tons—approximately 23 percent of the cheese production in the United States. For further comparison, Russian cheese production amounts to 1.6 pounds per person, while the United States production amounts to 8 pounds per person—according to statistics released earlier this month by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

"Globally, the production of cheese between the years prior to the Second World War and 1958 increased about 70 percent. During this same period, American cheese production more than doubled and the United States tops the list of cheese producers. Next in importance are France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Denmark, and Switzerland.

"Although the United States is the world's No. 1 cheese producer," the Wisconsin Senator pointed out, "statistics illustrate that the

consumption of cheese in some countries far exceeds that in the United States. Here the per capita consumption is approximately 8.5 pounds. This compares poorly with higher consumption of 19.5 pounds in Norway and 18.7 pounds by the Swiss (who were the pre-world war champions but are now outperformed by the Norwegians).

"Consequently, the United States still represents a large untapped market for the cheese industry. If the challenge of increasing consumption can be met successfully and will result in a per capita increase, this should substantially brighten the outlook for the American cheese industry. This should be particularly important to Wisconsin since it produces about 44 percent of all American cheese.

"The cheese consumption figures for the United States illustrate that what may be considered a luxury in Russia is everyday diet in this country. In the United States, a pound of hard cheddar cheese sells for about 58 cents, which would mean that an average industrial worker would have to put in about 16 minutes of work to buy a pound of cheese. In Moscow, a pound of the cheapest hard cheese sells for 11 rubles, and comparatively, would require 2 hours and 34 minutes of work.

"In attempting to show that the lot of the Soviet workers is not inferior to that of the American working class, the Communist leaders have denied that the American automobiles, the American home, and the American goods exhibited in the Moscow fair can be afforded by the typical American workingman. As usual, the Soviets are unlikely to accept our superiority in production or our ability to better provide the people's needs. Therefore, although I am not in favor of an 'open arms' welcome for Khrushchev when he comes to this country, I would be happy to send him some samples of Wisconsin cheese, which any American can afford, to help him find out for himself what the advantages of free enterprise are, and what the life and diet of an average American are like," Senator WILEY concluded.

## SENATE

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1959

Rev. W. Vaughan Moore, associate pastor, Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Father of us all, give us grace to approach Thee at this time with penitent and believing hearts.

Enlighten our understanding with knowledge of right, and govern our wills by Thy laws. Grant us calmness and control as we face uncertainty and anxiety; let our hearts stand fast, believing in the Lord. Give us the right judgment to discern between values visible and values spiritual.

May the sense of our relationship to Thee fill us with a saving self-respect.

May our country be great in righteousness, wisdom, and peace; may its strength be used honorably for the good of mankind.

And, now, Holy Father, bless each Member of this august body. Accept our eternal gratitude and thanks for watchful care over our loved ones here or there, and gather each on to Thy lap;

keep them with us so close to Thee that we can feel the warmth of Thy presence and the coolness of Thine assurance.

Dear Lord and Father of mankind,  
Forgive our foolish ways;  
Reclothe us in our rightful mind,  
In purer lives Thy service find,  
In deeper reverence, praise.

Drop Thy still dews of quietness,  
Till all our strivings cease;  
Take from our souls the strain and stress,  
And let our ordered lives confess  
The beauty of Thy peace.

In the name of God, the Father; God the Son; and God, the Holy Spirit.  
Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, August 29, 1959, was dispensed with.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING  
MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the

usual morning hour; and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## POSITION ON YEA-AND-NAY VOTE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, on the yea-and-nay vote taken on Friday, August 28, 1959, I was absent from the Senate on official business. I desire to state for the *Record* that on the call of the roll which appears on page 17337 having to do with the recess of the Senate, had I been present I would have voted "yea."

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Beall	Butler
Allott	Bennett	Byrd, Va.
Anderson	Bible	Byrd, W. Va.
Bartlett	Bush	Capehart